

LINGUISTIC FUNCTIONS OF CONSONANT PHONEMES OF KYRGYZ AND GERMAN LANGUAGES (based on a comparison of consonant phonemes)

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Abstract

The article considers in a comparative aspect the consonants of the phonemes of Kyrgyz and German, to establish their functional properties.

Kyrgyz is the state language of the Kyrgyz Republic. The process of globalization as a global trend leads to new forms, new conditions and new features of functioning, and mechanisms of interaction of the Kyrgyz language with world and other ethnic languages. The intensive process of contact of the Kyrgyz language is observed with all world languages - English, Chinese, and French, including German. The interaction of German and Kyrgyz languages is carried out in oral speech activities in the conditions of teaching German to universities, colleges and schools in Kyrgyzstan. In the process of oral speech activity, the material and sound, phonetic side of language systems is updated. The sound manifestation of the structure and system of the language is the very first condition for the existence, implementation and functioning of the language in the human team. Comparative linguistics explores the essence, structures and systems of languages, regardless of their genetic or typological affiliation: a Kyrgyz is agglutinative language and a German language is flecitive. A comparative analysis of consonant phonemes of Kyrgyz and German consists in determining and identifying their similarities, differences, features. The typological difference of which lies in the functional properties of sound units, as components of speech itself: in syllables, words, phrases, texts. Since the phoneme and sound of the concept have a common essence, then sound as a phonetic phenomenon is the object of study of phonetics, and phonology explores the linguistic properties of sounds that are detected on the basis of phonetically significant characteristics, differential features of articulation, sound, and, of course, voice participation. The functional properties of the phoneme as a linguistic phenomenon are based on the phonetic properties of sounds/phonemes - articulation. In each language, the phonetic and phonological essence of the phoneme is determined from the relevant positions of the consonant phonemes in each language.

Key words: phonetic, phonology, phoneme, comparison of consonants, functions of consonants phonemes, sound.

Introduction

The Kyrgyz language is the State language of the Kyrgyz Republic and is gaining wider socio-political functions, and as a language of interethnic communication in a multicultural society, it receives new development conditions in which close and intensive contacts with other languages are carried out. The development and expansion of

language contacts in our country related to the general process of globalization as a global trend also determine new forms, new conditions and new features of functioning, and mechanisms of interaction of the Kyrgyz language with world and other ethnic languages. Currently, there is an intensive process of contact between the Kyrgyz language and world languages - English,

Chinese, French, German and many other languages.

German and Kyrgyz belong to different language families and different language types. From the point of view of origin, modern German belongs to the western group of Germanic languages of the Indo-European language family, and from the point of view of morphological type - to the languages of the fleective system [1, p. 92; 2, p. 239; 3, p.173-174]. The genetically modern Kyrgyz language is attributed to the Kyrgyz-Kypchak group of the East Hunnic branch of the Turkic languages of the Ural-Altai language family, and typologically to the languages of the agglutinative system [4, p. 270-271; 5, p. 4; 6, p. 4].

Kyrgyz and German are in close contact now, especially in the educational environment of universities, colleges, schools and language courses. In the conditions of close and direct contact of the Kyrgyz language with world languages, the role of comparative linguistics increases, the results of the study of which give answers to very important questions of understanding and comprehension of the essence, structure and system of comparable languages as Kyrgyz-agglutinative language and fleective German language, the typological difference of which lies in the functional properties of sound systems, namely in the phonetics and phonology of these languages.

Language contacts are carried out directly in oral communication, in the process of which, first of all, the material and sound, phonetic side of language systems is updated. The material and sound basis of any language system is its phonetic side. It is phonetics as a sound manifestation of the structure and system of language that represents the very first condition for the existence, implementation and functioning of language in the human team.

The phonetics as a material explication of a language system provides belonging of human language to the highest form of a semiotics system, and the system of open character which is coming under influence, influence and determination from other semiotics systems.

A comparative study of these strata of two genetically unrelated and morphologically diverse languages opens up new perspectives, a new direction in comparative linguistics, related to the understanding of the logical trends in the development of these languages, provided that they are combined with each other, which allows us to give some answers to a number of questions regarding similarities and differences in the field of the lexical stratum, phonetic composition in German and Kyrgyz.

Literary review

Studies of sound systems of different languages were carried out by many outstanding scientists of the past and present [Trubetskoy N.S., 1960; Shcherba L.V., (1963); Potebnya A.A., 1973; Saussure F. de., 1977; Reformed A.A., Bogoroditsky V.A, 1959; Potapova R.K., Lindner G., 1991; Meingold G., Stock E., 1980; Ramers K.-H., Vater H., 1992; Hakkareinen H.J., 1995; Becker Th., 1998; Ternes E., 1999, Hirschfeld U.; Batmanov I.A., 1963; Akhmatov TC, 1968; Orusbaev A.O., 1974; Baskakov N.A., 1988; Sydykov J.K., 1990; AbuovZh., Bazarbaeva Z., Dzhunisbekov A. and others. 1991; Ternes E., 1976; Gussman E., 1978; Wiede E., 1981 et al.].

In Kyrgyz comparative linguistics, there are a number of works devoted to the comparative and typological study of English and Kyrgyz. This is a study by A.K. Shamenova on the structure of syllables in English and Kyrgyz [1974]; dissertation of Ibraev A., [1986] - vowel phonemes of English and Kyrgyz; Ergeshov A. [1995] – consonants in modern Kyrgyz and French; Zh. K. Sydykov study of articulation of vowel and consonant phonemes of English and Kyrgyz languages in order to solve problems of methods of teaching English in schools of Kyrgyzstan [7, p. 116-119]. 7/ Most studies on the comparison of German and Kyrgyz languages were carried out in the 60s, 70s of the 20th century. Currently, one of the serious works on comparing phonetics and phonology of the Kyrgyz and German language is the doctoral dissertation of the author of this article Tuleeva C.S. (2008).

Methods and methodology

The study of the phonological tiers of the analyzed German and Kyrgyz languages suggests a functional approach of typological comparison of languages, which allows us to determine the phonological originality, specificity, general typological features, similarities and differences existing in the phonological organizations of these languages.

Existence in languages of the general and essential signs allows to carry out their comparison, comparison of sign systems in the different languages excellent on the structure, on the systems.

Sound speech distinguishes the spoken and perceived sound units of the language that characterize the process of communication. At the sound level (during communication), the phonemic character code interacts with the articulation mechanism and the speech perception mechanism.

The purpose of the study in the aspect of our article is a comparative analysis of consonant phonemes of Kyrgyz and German. **The object** of the study is the consonants of the phonemes of Kyrgyz and German; **the subject** of the study determined the phonological properties of consonant phonemes of Kyrgyz and German. **To achieve the goal** of the study, it becomes necessary to solve the following problems: to study scientific and theoretical literature on the problem sought; to determine the qualitative and quantitative composition of consonant phonemes of German and Kyrgyz; Based on a comparative analysis, determine the functional (linguistic) properties of the consonant phonemes of each language; significance of functional properties of consonant phonemes. We used traditional methods of research of comparative and typological linguistics, synchronous and comparative methods of the parallel description and analysis.

Academic linguist at the University of Halle (German) W. Hirschfeld in one of his first works, "The Content, Difficulties and Boundaries of Confrontative Phonetics and Phonology," writes "The comparison of languages at the phonetic-phonological level can be carried out from different points of view. However, it is not enough to compare only the sound composition of the languages being

compared and, based on the determination of the absence or presence of a phoneme, determine the difficulties of learning a (foreign) language. The comparison of phonological phenomena of the two languages is the starting point, and here, first of all, it is necessary to compare phonemes in their quantitative composition, in their distinctive features, as well as other characteristic features that are inherent in the system of the corresponding language "(our translation from German – CH.Tuleeva). [8,p.103].

Theoretical part of the study

The issues of studying the sound, namely the phonetic and phonological system of languages remain relevant in comparative linguistics. The phonological systems of languages do not completely coincide, this also applies to the Kyrgyz and German languages we are comparing. Comparative study of languages, both related and unrelated, reveals common features in the structure of linguistic units, and also reveals patterns of their functioning.

A.A. Reformatsky emphasizes: "In order not to break the unity of the language and study it in its own quality, it is necessary to understand the sounds of speech not as a physical phenomenon, but as a social phenomenon. This understanding came in science from the theory of phonemes and phonology"[9,p. 211]. The phonological composition of languages includes the number of phonemes, their characteristics in terms of their function and the place they occupy in their subsystems and form special phonological relations, i.e. "Meaningful oppositions".

In the logic of the comparative study of the consonant phonemes of the German and Kyrgyz languages, the position is important: sound as a phonetic "material unit" and a phoneme as a linguistic - a functional unit, and its meaning. Phonemes of German and phonemes of Kyrgyz languages are members of the sound, phonetic system of these languages. The content of each phoneme is determined by its position in the system of each language. They constitute different types of phoneme oppositions in the comparable German and Kyrgyz languages.

Since the phoneme, according to N.S. Trubetskoy is, first of all, a member of the

contradistinction - opposition, insofar as phonemes represent a system of phonological oppositions. "Each phoneme, -he says, -only has a certain phonological content because the system of phonological oppositions reveals a certain order or structure. To understand this structure, it is necessary to investigate various types of phonological oppositions" [10, p. 72].

On the basis of the acoustic-physiological characteristics of sounds and their use in the language, distinctive features of consonant phonemes are determined. At the same time, the perceptual opposition of consonant phonemes in these languages explicates not only the characteristics of the studied consonant phonemes, but also their phonetic and phonological features.

The performance of a distinctive function by sounds is manifested within the limits of the sound structure of the language. The sounds of the language make up the unity of the articulatory and acoustic complex, where the articulatory complex is the spoken, and the acoustic complex is the audible, perceived.

Consonant phonemes in the compared languages are such formations in which a certain type of obstacle is necessarily present. Consequently, "sounds (phonemes) are material signs of the language and equally have perceptual and significant functions" [9, p. 29; 12, p. 16, 11, p. 15].

Thus, the phoneme as an "abstract unit" orients its phonological characteristics to articulatory and acoustic descriptions and, unlike sound, deals with the "functional properties" of the phoneme itself, one of which is the distinctive function. The general distinctive function of the consonant phonemes of the German and Kyrgyz languages is manifested in their so-called sensually perceived "form" aurally, i.e. perceptually.

Based on a comparison of the strong positions of the consonant phonemes of the German and Kyrgyz languages, the main consonant phonemes in these languages are determined.

As noted by the famous German linguists G. Meingold and E. Stock: "consonants are produced in the articulatory space, where the air flow is obscured by a variety of obstacles: a closure, a gap, upon overcoming which a variety

of acoustic images of sounds are heard [11, p. 120-122] (our translation - Ch.T.).

"Phonological treatment of phonetic material constitutes an abstraction process in which the infinite variety of phonetic variations is reduced to a finite number of abstract phonetic units (It would therefore be logical to speak of phonological synthesis instead of phonological analysis, since the task is to find infinite numbers of units. This abstraction process takes place taking into account the function of the sounds within the framework of the system of the respective language. We define phonology as a teaching of the function of speech sounds in the speech system "» [12, c. 43] (*remark of authors*)

Results and discussions

So, consonant phonemes in both languages, according to the participation of the voice, are divided into voiceless and voiced, acoustically, sounds are divided into sonorant (sonorous) and noisy, within noisy ones - into voiced noisy long German consonants [v, z], Kyrgyz consonants [b, ʒ] and instantaneous, like German consonants [b, d], Kyrgyz consonants [ɓ, ɗ], voiceless noisy prolonged like German consonants [f, s, ʃ, x], Kyrgyz consonants [ɸ, c, ɬ, x], and instant German consonants [p, t, k], Kyrgyz consonants [p, t, k], where their acoustic properties are manifested, and hence their perceptual function.

Consonants in accordance with the method of formation are subdivided into the following subsystems:

1) "narrowed", in which a gap is formed and the air stream produces friction against the walls of the passage - these are *fricative* consonants, or spirants, *slotted*, as well as *laryngeal* [h];

2) "closed", in which the articulatory organs form a bow, which the air stream either overcomes, breaking the closure, or seeks another way out.

Plosives are subdivided into: plosive-explosive; plosive-fricative (plosive-slotted - the transition of the bow into the slot); *nose or nasal*: the bow remains intact and air passes through the nasal cavity; *side or lateral*, the bow also remains intact, the sides of the tongue open the passage to the air stream; *trembling*, or *vibrant*: the bow sequentially and periodically opens

until free passage and closes again [13, p. 12–13].

The consonant phonemes of the German language [t, d, p, b, k, g] and the consonant phonemes of the Kyrgyz language [т, д, п, б, к, г, к, ڤ] have some common articulatory properties accompanied by acoustic "images", which is their perceptual function: noises, friction, explosion and are their semantic distinguishing features. These consonants are known as plosive consonants, their main feature is the typical noise that resembles an explosion and their name comes from their auditory perception. In the production of plosive consonants, three phases are distinguished: the formation of the closure, the delay of the closure, an increase in the pressure of the air flow in the oral cavity behind the closure, which was formed at a certain place of articulation, and the explosion, due to the opening of the closure under the pressure of the flow of exhaled air [14, p. 13–14;].

German plosive - plosive consonants are pronounced with strong muscular tension - aspiration, in contrast to Kyrgyz plosive consonants. However, aspiration, is phonologically "irrelevant" - an insignificant sign of German consonants.

The perceptual oppositions of the German consonant phonemes [p] – [b], [t] – [d] constitute the distinctive functions "voiceless" - "voiced", therefore, "noisy" and "sonorous": [p] – *plosive, voiceless*, labial; [b] – *plosive, voiced*, labial; [t] – *plosive, voiceless*, apical; [d] – *plosive, voiced*, apical; [k] – *plosive, deaf*, velar; [g] – *plosive, voiced*, velar.

The perceptual function of the consonant phonemes of the German language [p], [b], [d], [t], [k], [g] is manifested in their general acoustic-articulatory "image" and the participation of the noise voice in these phonemes. "Deaf" - the perception of noise and "voiced" - the perception of the voice.

With the opposition of the German consonant phonemes /p/ and /b/, /t/ and /d/, the distinctive functions "voiceless" and "voiced" perform a significant function: /p/ – /b/; /t/ – /d/: *Pein – Bein; Torf – Dorf; Pute – Bute; Tom – Dom; Packen – backen; Ente – Ende; Pole – Bohle; Seite – Seide; Gebäck – Gepäck; Boten –*

Boden. Plosive -fricative consonants of the German language constitute perceptual opposition according to two main distinctive features: by the way of formation and by the participation of the voice "deaf/voiced" /b/ – *plosive, voiced, labial*; /p/ – *plosive, deaf, labial*; /d/ – *plosive, voiced, dental*; /t/ – *plosive, deaf, dental*; /k/ – *plosive, sonorous, velar*; /g/ – *plosive, deaf, velar*; /f/ – *plosive-fricative, deaf, labiodental*; /v/ – *plosive-fricative, voiced, labiodental*; /z/ – *plosive - fricative, voiced, dental*; /s/ – *plosive - fricative, voiceless, dental*; /ʃ/ – *plosive-, noisy, palatal*; /x/ – *plosive - fricative, noisy, velar*; /h/ – *plosive - fricative, noisy, glottal*.

Kyrgyz plosive consonant phonemes are contrasted according to the perceptual opposition "voiceless/voiced": /п/ – *plosive, deaf, labial*; /б/ – *plosive, voiced, labial*; /т/ – *plosive, deaf, dental*; /д/ – *plosive, voiced, dental*; /т/ – *plosive, voiced, velar*; /к/ – *plosive, deaf, velar*; /ڤ/ – *plosive, voiced, velar*; /к/ – *plosive, deaf, velar*.

However, the distinctive function of consonant phonemes, being an ontological-epistemological phenomenon related to the phonetic-phonological system of the language, provides a perceptual opposition of consonant sounds (within the systems of one language), namely the ability to perceive speech sounds by the organ of hearing, in which consonant sounds materialize and their combinations. And at the same time it provides a significant opposition, i.e. the ability to distinguish significant elements of the language in sound material. Thus, the *distinctive function* of the consonant phonemes of the German and Kyrgyz languages also reveals their *significant functions* (our discharge).

Segmentation of consonant phonemes in the context of a word in a paradigmatic significant opposition determines the relationship of difference between lexical units filled with identical phonemes in the phonological opposition of minimal pairs: *Haus – Maus – /h/ – /m/; Raum – Baum – /r/ – /b/; Preis – Kreis – /p/ – /k/; Kauf – kaum – /f/ – /m/.*

Opposition /h/ and /m/, for example, in these words manifests itself in distinctive signs: /h/ – *pharyngeal (pharyngeal-laryngeal), slit, strong, voiceless consonant phoneme*; /m/ –

sonoric (plosive -slit), bilabial consonant phoneme; all the distinctive features of the consonant phonemes /h/ and /m/ perform a significative, meaning-distinguishing function in these words - oppositions.

[Raum] – /r/ –*velar, vibrant, sonoric consonant phoneme*;

[Baum] – /b/ –*bilabial, fricative, voiced, sonorous, strong consonant phoneme*; all distinctive signs perform a significative function. /p/ –*bilabial, fricative, strong (fortis) voiceless consonant phoneme*; /k/ – *post-palatal (for/palatal, palatal), fricative strong (fortis), voiceless consonant phoneme*; all of these distinctive features in a given opposition perform a significative function.

/f/ –*labiodental, fricative, strong (fortis), voiceless consonant phoneme*; /m/ – *sonorous, (plosive -slit) bilabial consonant phoneme*; in this opposition, all distinctive features perform a significative function.

The phonological analysis of these lexical units is based on one of the most important phonological methods of establishing the significative function of consonant phonemes, which is the “replacement” [“Austausch”] of two phonemes.

As the famous German prof. E. Ternes: “The interchangeability of two phonemes, which cannot be represented as natural science (from the point of view of articulation, ie physiology, acoustically or audibly - physics), leads to a change in the internal content. This action in phonology is called “Substitution”, because the replacement of phonemes leads to a semantic difference between these lexical units”¹²[7, p. 53] (our translation. - Ch.T.)

Consequently, the phonemes /h/ – /m/, /r/ – /b/, /p/ – /k/, /f/ – /m/, /s/ – /k/ are opposed in a meaningful opposition, which means, each phoneme has a certain structural meaning - it is endowed with a significative function.

The German researcher A. Wagner called the minimal pairs comparing the forms of two words, where one single structural meaning of the phoneme distinguishes the given pair of words “an innovation that modern (new) linguistics has put into the meaning of the concept of “minimal pairs”- this is a linguistic phenomenon that, despite the long-standing

fame of the human language reflects the expressiveness, significance of language”[15, p. 6].

In minimal pairs, a specific phoneme of the language is realized. Two interchangeable phonemes in minimal pairs express their semantic difference. The meaningful “power” of phonemes is confirmed, as can be seen from the comparison of the minimum pairs of words, and thus it is emphasized that it primarily has a meaningful - significative function. In the descriptive linguistics of the 20th century, the comparison of minimal pairs is recognized as the main method (procedure) for identifying the phonemes of a language. Both in the phonology of the Prague Linguistic School, and in American taxonomic structuralism, the minimum pairs for “consistent identification of the corpus of phonemic inventory - segmentation, classification” are of great importance[16, p. 10].

At the same time, the definition of the significative function of phonemes through the opposition of minimal pairs is facilitated by the condition under which words usually represent a slightly complex structure. The signifying function of the phonemes of the Kyrgyz language is very widely represented in the possibility of opposing phonemes in minimal pairs of words. However, the complexity of real minimal pairs in the Kyrgyz language is associated with the peculiarities of the position of the front or back vowel: if in the German language Riese - Rose there are real minimal pairs, then in the Kyrgyz language bol - bøl cannot represent a real minimal pair, because the row of opposed back vowels [o] and front [ø] also determine the differential sign of consonants.

According to prof. E. Ternes, “... the simpler the syllabic structure of the language, the easier the search for minimal pairs. In languages where the structure of the C+T syllable predominates, the search for minimal pairs is generally not difficult. This also applies to languages with a simple syllable structure. In languages with a closed syllable and a complex system of consonant groups in a word, respectively, the search for minimal pairs is rather difficult”[15, 33, p. 64].

In German, phonological contrast and, accordingly, the identification of the significative function is possible only in certain positions, such as /p/ – /b/, /t/ – /d/, /k/ – /g/, /f/ – /v/, as well as /s/ – /z/ at the end position. This means that in a certain position of words, this opposition is generally neutralized, because often the consonant phonemes of the German language are not realized in a certain position. In any case, this regularity can reduce the significative "functional load" of the corresponding opposition with a consonant phoneme to zero. In addition, the functional load of phonemes will be all the stronger if the phonemes in minimal pairs clearly and clearly implement the opposition of meaningful distinction.

In the Kyrgyz language, the significative function of consonant phonemes is manifested, first of all, in the alternation of consonants and thus does not violate the phonetic-phonological and grammatical laws of this language. As, for example, in the grammatical forms of the passive voice: -дыр (phonetic variant) for basics with *ч, т, р* (кел-) – тир, (кал-) – тыр, (жаз-) – дыр, (бил-) – дир.

The delimitative function is carried out by almost all consonant phonemes of the German language. The positions of the consonant phonemes of the German language at the junction of morphemes and syllables are due to the combination of phonemes in the phonological structure of the word. The delimitation function of consonant phonemes in Kyrgyz and German is different. So almost all German consonants perform a demilitativ function, then in Kyrgyz the demilitativ function of consonants due to the influence of harmony of vowels Kyrgyz consonants.

Consonant phonemes of the German language /p/, /b/, /m/, /n/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /r/, /f/, /v/, /l/, /s/ signal the beginning of the root morpheme, also the beginning and end of the syllable. 15 consonant phonemes of German /h, t, ts, tS, f, s, S, x, ç, m, n, h, l, r/, being in "in a word" and a final position after short vowels, perform delimitative function of the end of a word and the middle of a word. «In a word" position, after long vowels, there are 16 consonants of phonemes /p, t, k, b, d, g, f, s, v, z,

x, ch, m, n, l, r/. In the middle of a word after diphthongs there are 15 concordant phonemes /p, t, k, b, d, g, f, s, z, x, ç, ts, m, n, l/. The palatalization of fricative consonant phonemes is a positive boundary signal in this phoneme combination [17, c. 102]. In addition, it follows that after velar vowels, as in the word «раuchen» - (to smoke) /r/, there is no morphemic border. The velarity of /r/ is a negative signal of the presence of a boundary in a phonetic context.

In Kyrgyz, there is a very close connection between phonology and morphology. In the Kyrgyz language, morphemes are affixes that adjoin depending on inflection or/and formalization to the root morpheme or to the next affix, the number is «кол» "hand," «кол+дор» «kol-dor» is "hands" "кол-дор+у+ма» - "kol+dor+u+ma is "in my hands". Consonant phonemes of the Kyrgyz language /т, о, к, г, р, б, д, т, ж, з, с, н, м / can indicate initial border of a root morpheme. It should be noted that the root morpheme, or root (base) of the word, in the Kyrgyz language is always unchanged in terms of phonemic and phonetic composition, and invariably stands in front, and all subsequent morphemes adjoin it. The basis (morpheme of the base) in Kyrgyz is unchanged in composition, unlike the base (morpheme of the base) of German. Consonant phonemes of the Kyrgyz language are combined only with vowel phonemes and according to the law of harmony of vowels. Native Kyrgyz words, which are part of the literary Kyrgyz language, are determined by the norms of the combination of consonants with vowel phonemes.

Conclusion

The linguistic or functional properties of consonant phonemes such as the significative / meaningful function are derived from the distinctive meaning of the phoneme, for example *voiceless* = *voiced*. One of the important methods in this case is the oppositional opposition of phonemes in a similar distribution, which is difficult in the Kyrgyz language.

The distinctive function of consonant phonemes of German and Kyrgyz languages is a linguistic phenomenon, is associated with the plan of expression, is exposed through

perceptual -informative and significant -informative contrasting of consonant phonemes. The basis of identification - perceptions and meaning - signification - of consonant sounds are their articulation-acoustic characteristics, namely the specific phonetic-material characteristic of the sound.

The delimitative function of consonant phonemes in German and Kyrgyz has some patterns at the joints of morphemes as grammatical units, syllables as phonetic units and words as lexical units. For example, the German consonant/h/ gravitates to the initial position in a word, syllable or morpheme, the Kyrgyz consonant/g/also gravitates to the initial position. But the delimitative function of consonants weakens at the junction of syntagma, which already have not only phonetic, but also other linguistic bases: syntactic, semantic and even stylistic.

A comparison of the systems of consonant phonemes of German and Kyrgyz in the aspect of comparing their acoustic-articulation features, as well as their distinctive and delimitative functions, shows that there are more similarities between them than differences. So, the coincidence is already found in a similar quantitative composition of consonants: 24 in Kyrgyz and 25 in German. Of the 24-25 consonant phonemes, we revealed a complete correlation of 18 phonemes.

Moreover, this correlation is manifested in single phonetic and articulator parameters of consonants. And such a correlation sometimes takes on a striking character, as in the case of correlated phonemes: German [ç] and Kyrgyz [ɣ], but such a phoneme and such a sound are found in a limited number of phonetic systems of languages; this phonemic correlation couple [ɲ] and [ɣ] has not only similar phonologic signs, but also the identical use in the words of both languages: in the middle and at the end of words, but in any way not at the beginning.

Comparative study of sound or phonetic-phonological systems of Kyrgyz and German systems remains relevant in solving linguistic problems of general and private typology of languages and, of course, problems of teaching foreign languages, and in particular German in the Kyrgyz audience.

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